

The breakdown of the concert of europe essay sample



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During the post-Napoleonic Era, states began to seek ways to keep the balance of power among Europe. Thus, they called on cooperation and created a good start of the Concert of Europe—the coaction of states.

However, by 1823, failure loomed and the Concert of Europe began to fall in. What were the grounds behind? Was it chiefly because of the increasing difference among them over the issue of keeping peace? To a little extent, nevertheless.

this was non the chief 1. To a big extent, the opportunisms and green-eyed monsters between states induced the prostration of the Concert of Europe. Different states had assorted ideas and desire for their involvements.

Due to the diversified impressions of how to obtain their ends, dissensions and increasing difference shortly arose between them and farther hampered the cooperation. Different states had their different sort of ideas and concern about involvements. Britain wanted to continue her maritime domination and trade path, every bit good as the balance of power.

She and France hoped to halt the enlargement of other powers to maintain themselves every bit good as the whole Europe safe. Austria together with Prussia desired for international cooperation for stamping down new thoughts and keeping peace, while Russia wished to hold enlargement in the Balkans. Some illustrations during the Concert of Europe could surely show it. In the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Russia proposed directing military personnels to assist Ferdinand VII of Spain against his rebellious South American settlements in which wanted freedom.

However. Britain was opposed to it unless her involvements in those settlements were safeguarded beforehand. This could uncover the opportunism of Britain though during the work of keeping peace and forestalling revolutions or new thoughts spread at that place. Such ideas of vouching egoistic thoughts could so bring on difference between states and even the prostration of the Concert of Europe.

The Congress of Troppau can besides be taken as an case. There was Spanish Revolt at the clip. Troppau Protocol was asked to subscribe at that place (proposed by Austria. Russia and Prussia) in which stated that intercession was necessary to halt revolutions in provinces for keeping the peace in Europe. However.

Britain refused to make so as she was afraid that the Spanish male monarch might derive the independency of South American settlements with the intercession of the matter by other countries—the opportunism of continuing the trade path and keeping the market in South America. Hence. Britain opposed the intercession chiefly due to her self-concern of trading. The non-intervention rule of her could so be derived from the determination.

In the Congress of Verona. Britain asked the US President Monroe to suggest the Monroe Protocol declaring the protection for South America and forestalling other countries' tampering with it. This was regarded as the opportunism considered by Britain for heightening her trading activities. She subsequently recognized the independency of South American democracies with which could to the full demo her involvement in the country but non entirely for the maintaining of peace in Europe. Russia besides did something

driven by his self-interest concern. He sent aid to step in in Grecian Independence.

The ground buttocks was that Russia wanted to widen his influence to the Balkans. Greece was the settlement of Turkey and so Russia could so go stronger. Britain so cooperated with France to “ help” the Grecian Independence. In the above instance. it genuinely shows that the three states joined the intercession because of opportunisms.

Russia merely showed his aspiration in the Balkan country. Britain and France stopped Russia from going excessively strong by interfering in the incident lest he might go a menace to their states and even the whole Europe. Opportunisms among states began to emerge through the reactions of states in this instance. Similarly. green-eyed monsters between states played a great function in the grounds for the prostration of the Concert of Europe. Mutual green-eyed monsters failed to make a echt ambiance for cooperation.

Envy could easy give rise to dissension and difference between states of how peace could be maintained. They would so be leery of others’ behavior or determinations. The effectivity of the Concert of Europe would be tarnished and lead to the prostration of it. For case.

Russia was covetous of Austria for her laterality in the German Confederation while powers were covetous of Britain’s booming economic development and naval power. Hence. they banned her thought of halting slave trade merely because of the misgiving and misinterpretation between them. Therefore.

divergency and difference in the point of positions towards the issue of keeping peace could be stirred up easy.

From the above instances. we can see that states did non simply want to stamp down the new thoughts and to keep the balance of power. The self-interest concerned by states contributed greatly to the prostration of the Concert of Europe. They cared for their ain benefits and led to challenge among themselves. However.

we should non overlook the other factors that led to the dislocation of it. To a little extent. the increasing difference among the Powers over the issue of how peace could be maintained led to the ruin of the Concert of Europe. The great assortment of ideas of states did lend to the prostration of Concert of Europe to a certain extent. However. this was non that a dominating factor since it was merely generated from the opportunisms and green-eyed monsters among states.

Britain and France were democratic progressives while Austria. Russia and Prussia (members of the Holy Alliance) were the absolute autarchy. The former 1s supported non-intervention while the latter 1s were prone to back up intercession to discourage the spread of new thoughts every bit good as revolutions. Different readings of how peace could be kept among them shortly led to the prostration of the Concert of Europe. The disappearing of common enemy—France and the backdown of Britain besides led to the decomposition between states. They no longer had the enterprise to work together owing to the loss of initial motivation and the leader of it.

The internal organisation besides attributed to the autumn of the Concert of Europe. Loose agreement of Congresss based on ad hoc footing failed to make a strong foundation for farther cooperation. All in all. the opportunisms and green-eyed monsters among states was the ascendant factor bringing the dislocation of the Concert of Europe. As David Thomson said.

“...an alibi for an cosmopolitan meddlesome that chimed with the existent involvements neither of Metternich nor of Britain...” They no longer cooperated every bit closely as earlier as they tried all agencies to seek their maximized involvements. This is the ground why increasing difference between them over the issue of how peace could be maintained was triggered. Beginnings: nut. wikipedia.

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